

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

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VOL. XIX.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1918.

[No. 5332.]

American Citizen. His career of glory through life was unstained by crime; and his death was felt as a loss by every individual of that community, whose political existence was the fruit of his exertions.

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS of General Washington is the condensed result of long experience, matured reflection and strong anxiety for the permanent prosperity of his country. His advice concerning the great importance of maintaining indissolubly the federal Union: the danger of indulging too much in party feelings: the necessity of supporting public credit at home:—of maintaining public faith in all our transactions with foreign nations: of encouraging foreign intercourse free from foreign attachments:—are so many lessons of prudence which we should do well to bear in constant remembrance. Why therefore should not his legacy of wisdom and affection, be so published, as to admit of being constantly before our eyes? An ornament to our apartments, while it serves as a memento to guide our public feelings, and to manifest that the author lives in our memories?

To make it such, is the aim of the proposed Edition.

The Publishers are determined that the Address shall be printed on paper of the same quality and size as the splendid edition of the Declaration of Independence now engraving, & shall in all respects be a companion worthy that great State paper.

As errors are known from various causes to find their way into the most important writings, the publishers feel it their duty, not only to satisfy themselves, but to satisfy the public, of the authenticity of the copy from which this splendid Edition of the Farewell Address shall be published.

MR. GEORGE BRIDPORT will complete the Design; of which the following is an outline:—The introductory part of the Address, in highly finished ornamental penmanship, shall form the upper part;—the other parts of the plate, shall be appropriate ornaments;—in the centre below shall be engraved, from an historical design for this publication by Mr. Sully the Surrender of the British Army at Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

The Address itself shall be printed with type of a peculiar and appropriate character, designed for this purpose by Mr. Fairman, and to be cut and cast by our best artists. No more of the type shall be cast than will be necessary to execute this Address; & when it shall be completed, the type and the matrices in which it was cast shall be utterly destroyed; so that no other work shall ever be executed by the same letter which shall have printed the "FAREWELL ADDRESS" of him who lived and died, first in War; first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his Countrymen.

The paper, of the first quality, 36 by 26 inches, will be made by Mr. Amies. The ink shall be carefully prepared, and of the best materials.

The signature of General Washington from which it is proposed to execute a fac simile for this publication, is that which he affixed to the Constitution of the United States, when he signed it as President of the Convention in which it was framed; Thus associating and concentrating some of the greatest events in the life of this great man and in the history of his Country.

The ornamental writing will be designed and executed in the very best manner; the ornamental parts of the design and vignette, will be engraved by G. FAIRMAN; and the Typographical part executed by John Binns. They will take especial care of the execution of their several duties in this respect, and they will call to their aid, all that liberality, zeal and industry can command from the Sciences and Arts, so as to make the "Farewell Address" no mean specimen of the state of the Fine Arts in the United States.

As much progress has already been made in designing and procuring materials for this splendid edition of Gen. Washington's "Farewell Address," it is expected it will be ready for delivery, with the Splendid Edition of the Declaration of Independence, in the month of December next. That the public may have a more perfect view of the design and style of execution, than can be given in a proposal, of this Tribute to the memory of him who was "a Conqueror for the Freedom of his Country! A Legislator for his Happiness," it is not intended to solicit any Subscriptions until the Ornamental parts of the plate shall be executed. It will then be submitted for public inspection and public patronage, at five dollars a Copy, payable on the delivery of the Engraving. Philadelphia, July 31.

Mechanics' Bank of Alex'a.

September 1, 1818.
THE stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that a dividend of 34 per cent is this day declared for the last half year, on the Capital Stock paid in, payable to them or their legal representatives, on Friday the 11th inst. By order of the Board.
P. H. MINOR, Cash'r.

September 1

This day is published,

AND for sale at the bookstore of

JAMES KENNEDY & SON,

The Controversy between M.

B. & Quero,

which appeared in the Alexandria newspapers in the year 1817, on some points of

ROMAN CATHOLICISM:

To which is added AN APPENDIX, containing a brief notice of Luther—of Indulgences—of the Inquisition—and of the Order of the Jesuits.

BY A PROTESTANT.

Price in boards one dollar Sept 3

John H. Ladd & Co.

HAVE just received by schooner Mark-

Time 30 casks large-grained powder tower

10 fine do do do

5 musket do do do

5 containing 25 canisters each

This powder is of the very first quality

London tower proof, and the large-grained

is of extra strength, manufactured expressly

for duck shooting. Also,

21 hampers Bristol Bottles.

September 3

John H. Ladd & Co.

HAVE just received for sale,

25 cases men's and boys' fine and

coarse shoes, of superior quality

15 puncheons Demerara, St Croix and

3 casks lemon juice. [Antigua rum

8 boxes fresh lemons

20 half bbls mess beef

50 kgs excellent small twist tobacco

30 do do large do

18 hds leaf tobacco

August 26

2w

Committed

TO my custody some time past as run-

aways, a Negro woman and two chil-

dran. The Negro woman calls herself

Ann Butler, and says she is free, and came

from Nottingham in Prince George county

upwards of seven years ago to this county,

where she has lived as a free person ever

since.—She is 5 feet 2 inches high, of a

very dark complexion, and appears to be

about 28 years of age—had on when com-

mitted an oxburgh shift, an old white

cotton petticoat, and a red calico frock.

Her oldest child is a boy, who is called

Thomas—of a dark complexion, and ap-

pears to be about 5 years old.—The other

is a girl, who is called Ann, also of a dark

complexion, and appears to be about 3

years old.—The owner is desired to come

and take them away, otherwise they will

be sold as the law directs, for their prison

fees, &c.

THO. A. DAVIS,

Sheriff of Charles County.

July 24

2m

50 Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED on Saturday morning, the

15th inst. negro George, or George

Griffin, the property of Miss McCall, by

trade a naiter, and understands some part

of the blacksmith's business; he is about

30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high,

stout made, very black complexion, large

eyes and mouth, with thick lips. He is a

very artful fellow and has been in the habit

of outwitting himself as a free man, and will

no doubt attempt to pass as such, and prob-

ably get work—has a down look when

spoken to.—His clothes not recollected, hav-

ing various suits.

A reward of 10 dollars will be given if

taken in the town or county, 20 in the coun-

ty of Washington or Fairfax, or the above

Old Rye Whiskey, &c.

LINDSAY & HILL have just received

from Baltimore, per schooner Lumina,

5 bbls / old rye whiskey, of a superior

quality

And from New-York,

7 pipes country gin, equal to Pierpoint's

so celebrated

IN STORE,

Jamaica, Antigua and N. E. Rum, in

bbls and barrels

Claret wine, in casks, said to be super-

ior to any ever imported into the district

Common whiskey, in barrels

Java, South America, and West India

green and white coffee, in bags and bbls

Imperial & Y. Hyson Teas, in chests,

half chests and 10 catty boxes

Nett and gross Shad and Herrings

10 seroons Spanish tobacco

Flour, selected for family use

August 29

2w

Mahogany, &c.

JUST received and for sale,

4000 feet mahogany, in lots to suit

purchasers

100 mattresses of different sizes

1 elegant Grecian sofa

10 dozen sack bottom at 18s

16 portable desks

Easy chairs and night stools

S. WARD,

Lower end of Prince-street.

August 27

2w

New Grocery Store.

THE subscriber having commenced the

Grocery business in the house of Mr.

E. Lloyd, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm.

Dunlap, on Cameron street, between Fair-

fax and Royal streets, has particularly se-

lected for family use a general assortment

of the best wines, liquors, cordials and

groceries, which will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

Twenty-four boxes Sicily lemons, in prime

order, from New-York; and a fine assort-

ment of handsome paper-hanging, recently

imported from Marseilles, which will be

sold very low by sets and by the yard.

VINCENT MASOLETTI.

August 18

1m

L. Masterson.

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER.

RETURNS his grateful thanks to his

friends and the public in general, for the

liberal patronage he has received in his

line of business, and hopes they will con-

tinue it. He has on hand a good assort-

ment of the best Philadelphia leather, which

he intends manufacturing in the best man-

ner; for neatness and durability it will be

excelled by none. He has on hand a good

assortment of

Boots, Booties and Shoes,

which he will sell on reasonable terms for

cash, or to punctual customers at the usual

credit, at his old stand opposite the Gazette

office, Royal-street.

N. B. Two boys of good disposition

would be taken as apprentices to the above

business. Those from the country would

be preferred.

August 24

2w

Books and Stationary.

ROBERT GRAY has just received for

sale on commission, an invoice of

Books and Stationary, among which are the

following articles, viz:

Sir Robert Wilson's sketch of the mili-

S. & D. Reed.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of

SHOES and HATS, consisting of the

following kinds:

1000 pair women's leather pumps

400 do do do thick soles

300 misses' do do do

500 ladies' morocco slippers

200 do do do with heels

500 do low priced morocco slippers

500 children's morocco and leather

shoes

500 men's & boys' bound leather shoes

400 men's low priced fur hats

400 do and boys' wool do

100 boys' white do

10 boxes lemons

All of the above articles are offered for

sale at low prices for cash, and at the usual

credit to punctual customers.—Country

Merchants can be supplied at Northern

Prices.

August 28

2w

Baltimore Hospital.

24th August, 1818.

THE board of visitors have much pleas-

ure in announcing to the public, that

within the last eighteen months, a large

and elegant addition has been made to this

valuable institution, in the erection of the

East wing of the building. This wing is

152 feet in length and 36 in width, with an

extensive Southern projection at its extreme

East end. It contains between 30 and 40

apartments, admirably calculated for the

accommodation of every class of patients.

Of this number are several large and airy

wards, intended particularly for the recep-

tion of seamen, and well adapted to their

various diseases. These different rooms

and wards will be warmed by open fires,

and by heated air thrown into them, from

furnaces constructed on a safe and improv-

ed plan. Arrangements will also soon be

made, for lighting the apartments in the en-

tire building, with gas.

The unwearied exertions of Doctors

Mackenzie and Smyth, the attending Physi-

cians of the Hospital, in their attention to

the construction of the building, and their

care of the sick, have given a character to

this institution, which is now inferior to

none in the United States. In the short

space of six years, a most noble establish-

ment has been erected—a thing without

parallel in this country. It is well known,

that above half a century has been con-

sumed, in bringing the Hospitals of New-

York and Philadelphia to their present

size, and it is admitted by many gen-

tlemen, who have visited these institutions,

that the Hospital here, is by far the most

extensive; the whole building being now

360 feet in length.

The daily increase of the sick in the

Hospital, renders it absolutely necessary

that the new wing should be furnished

and every exertion is now making, to have

it completed, before the cold weather shall

set in.

The visitors at their late meeting, ex-

amined the institution with much care—the

apartments of the sick in the private infir-

mary—those in the lunatic asylum—and

the wards of the sick and disabled seamen

in the Marine Hospital—and they assert

with confidence, that the sick and afflicted

of every description are well accommodat-

ed and carefully attended. They have

seen at their different meetings, the private

patient comfortable; the wretched marine

Washington Inn.

Corner of King & Pitt streets, Alexandria.

H. CLAGETT

RESPECTFULLY informs the public

that he has lately taken the above

stand (which is now calculated to afford

comfortable accommodations), and will

spare no exertions to please those who may

favor him with their custom. An excellent

Stable is attached to the Inn, and careful

attendants will be constantly in readiness

to obey the calls of travellers.

August 7

1m

New Hotel,

ON THE LEEBURG ROAD.

WASHINGTON DRANE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends

PAPER MONEY.

We see in a Baltimore Price Current the bills of the Merchants' Bank in Alexandria quoted at 80 per cent. discount. Other bank bills are quoted at 17, 20, 25, 50 and 60 per cent. discount. [Boston Centinel.]

We are not a little surprised that the intelligent editor of the Boston Centinel should give currency to the unfair representations of Baltimore brokers on the value of our paper money. Perhaps he will be willing to correct the mistake he has fallen into, when we assure him that there is no such institution as the Merchants' Bank; it having ceased its operations three years since—that none of its notes are offered for sale at any price, there being none in circulation—and that every one of our banks pay specie for their bills whenever presented, with a promptness equal to those of Baltimore or Boston.

Governor Galusha, Lt. Gov. Brigham, and Treasurer Swan, are re-elected in Vermont, without opposition.

It is said Christophe sent three deputies to Port-au-Prince, with offers of titles of nobility and establishments to Boyer and his principal officers, if they would put their district of country under his government. The offers were indignantly rejected. [Boston pap.]

COUNTERFEITING.

This business continues to flourish beyond all former example. About a dozen persons were arrested near Cincinnati last week. They had counterfeited the notes of the United States Bank, the Bank of New-York, the Bank of Pennsylvania, the Bank of Delaware, the Bank of Tennessee, the Bank of Kentucky, three of the Cincinnati banks, and the banks of Dayton and Warren, in this state. The following persons are among the number confined at Cincinnati: Samuel Reddington, Elhan Olney, James Bannan, James B. Hawkins, Davis B. Talbot, Stanfield Moore, and Bela Avery. [Zanesville (Ohio) Mess.]

EXECUTION.

On Tuesday last, John Moore, one of the murderers of Sylvester Combs, was executed in the vicinity of Mount Sterling. Early in the day the citizens of Montgomery and the adjoining counties began to assemble at the jail; and about 11 o'clock the prisoner was removed, under a strong guard, to the place of execution, attended by the Rev. Messrs. Ray and Smith. When arrived at the fatal spot, (about two miles from town, and at the place where the murder is supposed to have been committed,) the Rev. Mr. Ray delivered a short, but very appropriate exhortation; he was succeeded by the unfortunate Moore, in a speech of about an hour's length, in which he neither directly acknowledged his guilt nor avowed his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer. He seemed to be perfectly resigned to his fate, and regardless of death; and declared (to use his own words) "that it was better to be hung and go to heaven, than to die a natural death and be damned." He evinced no symptom of fear, but with indescribable fortitude, he was, between one and two o'clock, launched into the world "whence no traveller returns." [Winches. K. pap. Aug. 31.]

[We are gratified in having it in our power to publish a corrected copy of the speech of the hon. Mr. Mercer, of Va. delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 12th of March last. The subject is peculiarly important, as it comprises a great constitutional question, on which the President and the Congress have differed. It is also particularly important to the district of Columbia, as it involves, in the opinion of many, the preservation of our union.]—Ed. Gazette.

DEBATE.

In the House of Representatives, on Internal Improvement—March 12, 1813.

After Mr. Nelson had resumed his seat—Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, rose and addressed the committee, in substance as follows:

It is not, Mr. Chairman, without extreme reluctance (said Mr. Mercer) that I rise, at this period of the day, exhausted as must be the attention of the committee; to mingle, in a much protracted debate, the feeble accents of an humble voice. I was willing to submit the fate of the resolutions, under discussion, to the decision of the committee; after the able argument of the honorable member from South Carolina, (Mr. Lowndes) who had a prior title to the floor, as well as to the attention of the committee. The field of debate has, however, been subsequently extended, and such objections have been thrown in our way by our opponents, and especially by the ardent zeal of our last antagonist, (Mr. Nelson) that I can no longer reconcile it to my feelings to pass a silent vote, upon a question so important to the prosperity of my country.

The resolutions, taken together, present

to our decision this interesting question: shall the surplus revenue of the United States be applied, through a well digested system of internal improvement, to perpetuate the duration and to promote the prosperity of their Union?

Sir, (said Mr. M.) should these resolutions be rejected, the chief interest which I feel, in my station upon this floor, will have expired, and I shall be ready to surrender to my constituents an honor, barren of enjoyment to me, because unprofitable to them. If I cannot be allowed to unite my zeal to that of my associates in this hall, for the advancement of the public welfare, in the only practical mode which a state of profound peace leaves open to our industry, I had rather seek a more successful occupation, on a humbler field of legislation. I came here prepared to sacrifice, upon the altar of my country, all my local attachments, and whatever party feelings, if any, yet remained in my breast. I hailed, with delight, the arrival of a period, when the patriotism might be combined with the wealth of the nation, to exalt its prosperity and glory. Formidable obstacles have arisen in the way of this anticipation; but I will not yet despair of seeing it realized.

Among those obstacles, Mr. Chairman, it is with peculiar regret that I find myself compelled to notice the premature decision of the President, upon the resolutions on your table. Such an anticipation of the acts of this House is calculated to perplex and embarrass its proceedings, if not to bias and warp its judgment; to lay the foundation of improper insinuations against any course which this House may take, in the exercise of its constitutional discretion. The expression of this regret is reluctantly drawn from me, by a sense of duty. Candor requires me to acknowledge, that I was not a friend to the election of the present Chief Magistrate. I believed, that the future prosperity of this Union, as well as the best interests of the state which I have, in part, the honor to represent, required, that the Executive chair should not be, a fourth time, filled by a citizen of Virginia. But, I never, at any period of my life, entertained a sentiment of personal hostility towards the gentleman who now occupies it, nor have I, at present, any feeling at war with his popularity or his influence. After this protestation for myself, allow me to add, that I do not the less regret this premature disclosure of the judgment of the President, from my respect for the feelings of the gentlemen, from whom it is my misfortune to differ in opinion, on the present occasion. I would not have their motives subjected to imputations of an opposite character, to those, by which nine may be assailed; alike unfounded, I am persuaded, and, if possible, more unworthy the dignity and independence of their public station.

When I deplore the existence of any such embarrassment, I cannot, however, yield my assent to an effort to remove it, in the mode suggested by the message of the President, which produced it—by an attempt to amend the constitution of the United States. In my judgment, Mr. Chairman, it requires no such amendment. And to those who concur in this opinion, such an expedient must appear not merely unnecessary, but highly dangerous. For, in relation to every constitutional scruple of the Executive, resort is had to the power of amendment for an exposition of the meaning of that instrument, there is obviously an end of all stability in the government. Its very foundation will vary with the conscience of every successive President of the United States. Congress cannot, hereafter, should the proposed amendment fail, exercise a power, the existence of which they have themselves admitted to be doubtful. Every submission to the States of a constitutional question, on which an Executive scruple had arisen, might, therefore, involve in its consequences a surrender of federal authority, until the powers of the government became incompetent to its preservation. It has been asked, indeed, if we are afraid to submit this question to the people? And from our unwillingness to do so, one of my colleagues (Mr. H. Nelson) has inferred an admission on our part, that they would not grant it. Were the question submitted to the states, how, let me ask, would it be decided? Congress cannot, indeed, legislate against the will of the President, without a concurrence of two-thirds of this House; and, consequently, a legislative cannot prevail against an Executive construction of the constitution, unless sustained by the representatives of two-thirds of the people of the United States. Such will be the sanction of these resolutions, should they acquire, as I earnestly hope, the authority of law. But an attempt to amend the constitution would require, for its success, not only the assent of two-thirds of this House, but the concurrence of four-fifths of the States. It might be defeated by the opposition of six only of the twenty States, who now compose this Union; by number, whose representation upon this floor does not exceed thirteen members out of one hundred and eighty-five, or a fourteenth part of this body. Least it should be objected to this calculation, that it is founded on an improbable combination, in the minority, of the least populous of the new states with the smallest of the old, let the same number be selected exclusively from the latter, and the proposed amendment may then be defeated by a portion of the people represented by but twenty-nine members of this House, or less than one-sixth of its entire numbers, and, less, therefore, than one moiety of that proportion of this body, which will be required to prevent the adoption of the resolutions under consideration.

Should a mode of expounding the constitution, so dangerous to its authority, acquire the force of precedent, it will be the more to be deplored, as the inequality of the population among the several states must, hereafter, inevitably increase, with the improvement of our southern and western territory.

In resisting this plausible appeal to popular influence, we, therefore, who consider the government as already invested with the constitutional power which we wish to exercise, cannot be justly charged with an attempt to enlarge our authority by mere legislative construction. We are only unwilling to remove the doubts of our opponents, at the possible expense of the legitimate powers of Congress, which, by

our oaths of office, we are, like themselves, bound to sustain.

But, my honorable colleague, who has just addressed you, has ardently endeavored to interpose a yet more formidable obstacle to the adoption of these resolutions. He has gallantly undertaken to rally the republican forces on the side of the Executive, and he has reminded them of their ancient victories, and summoned them to the same field of triumph—a triumph of the states over the federal constitution. He derives his principles, he tells us, from the resolutions of the Virginia legislature, and the argument of Mr. Madison, to which he ascribes, what he is pleased to call, the glorious revolution of 1788. It is, perhaps, common to the inhabitants of every state in this wide spread union, nay, to every people on the habitable globe, it is certainly imputed to us, that we pride ourselves on the land which gave us birth; and I cannot refuse to acknowledge the glow of feeling which mounted to my cheek, when my colleague thus swelled the political consequence of Virginia in the councils of the Union. But I, too, Mr. Chairman, have some recollection of the times of which we have been just reminded; and, in spite of all my native sensibility, I am driven to other causes than those assigned for the political revolution of that day. I no more ascribe it to the argument of Mr. Madison, than I should the origin of the wind, to the weathercock, which indicates its present course; or the impulse and direction of the passing current, to the feather which floats upon its surface.

The basis of that argument, that the states are the parties to the federal constitution, is not only unsound in fact, but inconsistent, alike, with the preamble of the constitution, and with the doctrines of the Federalist, that able defence of it, to which, the author of this celebrated argument so largely contributed; and, of which, he now shares the glory with his illustrious associates. The very resolutions, which this argument was designed to sustain, held out to the nation, as objects of wasteful extravagance, in themselves, and of alarm in their consequences, a navy consisting of a few frigates, and an army of half the extent of that which now mans the military posts that encircle and guard our territory. The political revolution, of which the honorable member has so triumphantly boasted, began in opposition to the federal constitution; it was accelerated by the French revolution; it was staid for awhile, indeed, by the great, but declining, influence of General Washington, whose administration it often shook to its base; and finally vanquished a disunited party, guided by discordant, rash, and improvident counsels.

Since the period of this revolution, we have traversed a wide field of experiments—experiments not always successfully terminated—and have, at length, been reconducted, by the good sense of the people, to the ground from which we had departed. The theory of the constitution has been settled by practice; the policy of the government, by experience, that unerring test of truth; and, with the wars of Europe, our own political agitations have subsided into a tranquillity, which, I most earnestly trust, will be ever loudly and passionately sounded, will be able to disturb America no longer looks with dependence abroad, but exults in the excellence of her institutions, and "burns in a light of her own."

If the constitution can ever be correctly expounded, it is surely at such a period as the present. Let us, then, Mr. Chairman, deliberately open it, and enquire if it confers on us the power which we have proposed to exert—the power of constructing roads and canals, for certain specified purposes; or, if that be denied us, the power of appropriating the public money to similar objects, previously authorized by the states; for they are but different, though very unequal means, I admit, of attaining the same end.

In prosecuting this enquiry, I regret the danger, to which I am exposed, of repeating the arguments that have been already employed, with so much ability, by the gentlemen who have preceded me in this debate. I shall endeavor, however, to avoid the ground over which they have travelled; and, when insensibly drawn on it, by the reasoning I have to oppose, I shall labor to maintain, by additional facts and arguments, the positions which they have already assumed.

Allow me, then, in the outset, Mr. Chairman, to assure my colleagues who have opposed the resolutions on your table, that I mean, in expounding the constitution, to sustain the same doctrines of construction for which they have contended. I deny, indeed, that those doctrines "have arrested the career of my administration;" for, without their aid, no administration whatever could subsist; and I beg leave to assure the honorable Speaker, who has espoused the same side of this question with myself, that they are not more "republican," than they are federal. I mean to apply, to the constitution, the plainest dictates of common sense, and common experience; to infer its powers from its language; where that is at all doubtful, from the intention; and, as the best evidence of this, the acts of its authors.

In performing this duty, I cannot however concur in opinion with my two colleagues, who spoke in an early stage of this debate, (Mr. Smyth and Mr. Barbour) that the sole, or chief object of the constitution was to confer on Congress the three powers; to declare war; to negotiate treaties; and to regulate trade; and that all other powers of the government are to be construed as auxiliary to these. The end of the constitution is proclaimed by itself, or by the people whose act it was, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity." The power of the means, provided by the people, for the attainment of these important ends. All other legislative powers, and the co-ordinate branches of the government, the executive, and the judiciary, were alike ordained by the constitution to secure its most noble purposes. In determining the true extent and application of all these powers, the most obvious principle of construction, is to regard the end for which they were

respectively devised. The power of declaring war, of raising and maintaining fleets and armies, is to be construed, so as to provide for the common defence. The power to create courts, so as to secure the administration of justice. The power to establish post-offices and post roads, so as to ensure, in the language of the ordinance of the confederation of 1782, "the communication of intelligence, with regularity and despatch, throughout the United States, a measure essential to their safety, to their commercial prosperity, and to their general welfare."

Still less, Mr. Chairman, can I concur with my colleague who last addressed you, and who would construe the powers of the general government, by reference to the limited authority, which he supposes to have been given to the deputies of the convention which framed the constitution. They were authorized, he told us, to do no more "than supply the confederation with the power of regulating, and that for the sole purpose of raising a revenue from commerce."

If, indeed, the convention overstep the limits of their authority, their usurpation furnished an argument against the confirmation of their act, by the people, to whose ratification it was submitted. But, when once ratified, the constitution ceased to be the act of the convention, and, becoming the solemn act of the people of the United States, derived from them all its authority. In truth, sir, this anti-federalist, wielded with so much force by Henry, and now revived, after the lapse of nearly thirty years, never had a competent foundation to sustain it. My colleague has confounded the small assemblage of deputies at Annapolis, who dispersed without acting at all, with the subsequent convention at Philadelphia, which framed our present political system, under the broad authority, expressly recommended by the old Congress, and delegated to them by the states, "to render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government, and the preservation of the union."

My honorable colleague has conducted us to a path, which if properly explored, will lead to no unimportant conclusion, in relation to the end of our present enquiry. The principal defect of the confederation arose from the absence of an adequate sanction to enforce its legitimate authority. Congress were invested with power to call upon the states for their respective quotas of men and of money, whenever required by the exigencies of the union, and the states were politically and morally bound to furnish them whenever so required. This authority was designed to be commensurate with the public necessities, to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the states; and as the latter were incapable of limitation, so the authority to provide for them was unlimited by the articles of confederation. But this authority rested for support on the voluntary obedience of the states, who often disregarded, or failed to comply with its demands. To enforce them, would have involved the coercion of a state; and to provide for the emergencies of a foreign, the federal government must have encountered all the horrors of a civil war. The debility of the confederation, as well as the existence of our present constitution, may be traced to this source. The powers of the former government, operated on the states and not upon the people—the remedy was obviously to be found in a government which should operate directly on the people, and not upon the states. Such is the remedy, which our present constitution sought to provide. That I have not mistaken the true character of this important revolution in our government, allow me to call the attention of the committee to the 20th number of the Federalist, which derives a higher authority from having been the joint production of two of its authors, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Hamilton. "The important truth," say these able commentators upon the articles of confederation, "which experience unequivocally pronounces, is, that a sovereignty over sovereigns, a government over governments, a legislation by communities, as contradistinguished from individuals, as it is a solemnity in theory, so, in practice, it is a substitute of the order and ends of civil polity, by substituting violence in the place of law; or the destructive coercion of the sword, in the place of the mild and salutary coercion of the magistracy." In a prior number of this able work, the last of these authors more simply illustrates the same doctrine, and demonstrates its important influence in determining the character of our present constitution. "If it be possible, he writes, to construct a federal government capable of regulating the common concerns and preserving the general tranquillity, it must be founded, as to the objects committed to its care, upon the reverse of the principle contended for by the opponents of the proposed constitution; the very principle, Mr. Chairman, we shall presently discover, which my honorable colleague, (Mr. H. Nelson) and all who have preceded him, on the same side of this question, have sustained on this floor. "It must," he proceeds, "carry its agency to the persons of the citizens." It must stand in need of no intermediate legislation; but must itself be empowered to employ the arm of the ordinary magistrate to execute its own resolutions. The government of the Union must possess all the means, and have a right to resort to all the methods of executing the powers with which it is entrusted, that are possessed and exercised by the governments of the particular states. If the interposition of the state legislatures be necessary to give effect to a measure of the union, they have only not to act, or to act unwisely, and the measure is defeated.

"The state leaders," mark the expression, "may even make a merit of their surreptitious invasions of the constitution, on the ground of some temporary convenience, exemption, or advantage."

Hence, we perceive, that the framers of the constitution not only enlarged the powers, as is admitted, but changed the subjects of the federal government. The former amendment was necessary to impart sufficient strength to the political body—the latter, to subject its members to the authority of its head, without which, that strength would have been useless.

From this history of the constitution, it results, that the general government, to the full extent of its delegated power, is national—that its authority was designed to operate, not upon the states, but on the citizens of the United States—that its legitimate powers can, in no case be enlarged, or reduced, by the consent of the states, or otherwise expressed, than by an amendment to the constitution, in the mode prescribed by the constitution itself—and that its authority may, should, and often will be exercised against the wishes, or without the approbation of the states, and can never be dependant, on their pleasure. If, to these doctrines, there be added one, which the constitution expressly recognizes, and which no gentleman has questioned in the course of this debate, "that with every power expressly conferred on the federal government, all necessary and proper means of giving effect to it are also imparted by the constitution," a doctrine, indeed of common sense, without the aid of which no government could subsist, and which, had the constitution been silent, must have been inferred—the enquiry, Mr. Chairman, into the authority of Congress to pass a resolution on your table, is at an end.

If, indeed, as the honorable Speaker has contended, the power to establish is the power to construct, and the word establish, as well as to fix; a construction, which a recurrence to the same term, in the articles of confederation, would yet farther sustain; no implication whatever is necessary to arrive at the authority for which we contend. It is true, this term is often figuratively used, as remarked by one of my colleagues (Mr. Johnson) and impressively illustrated, in the debate of yesterday, by a recurrence to the preamble of the constitution, where, to establish, cannot literally mean to create justice, which, as he asserted, is above all human or divine controul. Yet, in the several clauses of the articles of confederation, in which this term occurs, as in that particular clause of the federal constitution which furnishes a part of the topic of our present discussion, our construction of the import of the word establish, is liable to no such exception. To offer from the former but a single evidence of this—"Congress shall have the sole and exclusive power of establishing courts, for receiving and determining, finally, appeal in all cases of capture." That no pre-existing courts were contemplated, in the use of this term, is evinced by the accompanying proviso, "that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of those courts."

But, if driven to implication for our foundation of the power to construct post roads, it must be conceded that the power exists some where; or that, to establish them, would be nugatory. The question then arises, does the former power remain with the states, while the latter is expressly delegated to the general government? If so, the evil against which the constitution sought to guard the necessary authority of the union, remains in full force. The federal government is cast upon the mere pleasure of the states, for the exercise of a power essential to its existence.

It would, however, be doing injustice to the patriotism of our opponents, if, while they deny to us the full and secure enjoyment of this power, we did not, Mr. Chairman, acknowledge, that they underrate its importance. One of my colleagues (Mr. Barbour) regards the provision of the constitution for establishing post offices and post roads, as analogous to the agreement, sometimes with, and sometimes without the formality of a treaty, between some of the adjacent states of Europe, for the interchange of mails. He supposes that the convention designed to confer on Congress an authority to establish a similar intercourse between the United States. To sustain this analogy, he has not only to regard the several states as independent of each other; but the federal, as a foreign government, in relation to them all. The constitution, Mr. Chairman, is not a treaty. It does not prescribe the relative duties of states to each other; but of the citizens of the United States to a common government charged with the most important interests. It was the act, and it established the government of one people, not of thirteen, or twenty distinct nations. In this respect, we have already seen, that the constitution of the United States resembles no league that ever existed; neither the articles of confederation, which it was expressly designed to supersede, nor any of the confederacies of ancient or modern Europe, against the defects and dangers of which it was intended to guard. The articles of confederation, did in fact, establish and regulate post offices between the states; the constitution among the citizens of the United States.

Had my colleague sought for his analogy among the political constitutions, rather than the treaties of Europe, he would have ended his researches in the establishment of the very authority for which we contend. And that he should have done so is the more obvious, since the transmission and diffusion of commercial and political intelligence throughout each particular state, as well as between the United States, is the end of that power of Congress of which he has misconceived the origin, and, therefore, undervalued the importance.

It is due to him, to admit that he has not only degraded the power which he ascribes to the United States, but denied, at the same moment, the necessity of enforcing and protecting its exercise, by the authority which we claim; and, that the convention meant not to impart this authority, he inferred from the circumstances of the country, at the period when the constitution was framed. The new states, he informed us were not then in being; the population of the old was dense; and all necessary or useful roads had been already constructed.

If the existence of any power in the government could be legitimately inferred from the defects of the argument, by which it is questioned, we might, confidently, found the authority which we assert, on the fallacy of this reasoning. I will not carry my colleague as far back as he is proposed to carry us, but allow him the entire benefit of that addition, which 30 years have made to our population, in order to enable him to prove the density of our present numbers; and, when he shall have done this in relation to the old states, I shall have simply to remind him, that all the new states, except Louisiana, have sprung up on the territory of the old, under an express provision of the articles of confederation, and of the

present constitution, the effect of which their authors cannot but have foreseen, and for which, they must have intended to provide.

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Extract from a series of letters, written by an American gentleman while in Asia, to his friend in Boston. The writer unfortunately died by the plague, on his passage from Alexandria, in Egypt, to Constantinople, in a Grecian vessel.

[Boston Patriot.]

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Exchange Coffee-House
MARINE JOURNAL.

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HAVE just received and in store, 60 kegs ground ginger
A few barrels tanners' and whale oil
200 iron tea-kettles
1 case domestics, consisting of chambrays, checks, ginghams and stripes
30 hds and 50 his N England Rum
6 bds cognac brandy, oil proof
5 qts American wine
6 qts Tenevise wine
1500 wt cream tins
Russia soap; 8 by 10 window glass
100 tons plaster of paris; grindstones
A constant supply of ladies' straw bonnets and hats, by the case
A quantity of bird's eye and curled maple boards, &c &c &c.
September 15

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HAVE just received and in store,

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A few barrels tanners' and whale oil

200 iron tea-kettles

1 case domestics, consisting of chambrays, checks, gingham and stripes

30 hhds and 50 hls N. England Rum

6 pipes cognac brandy, oil proof

8 hhds American gin

5 qr casks Tenerife wine

1500 wt cream nuts

Russia hemp; 8 by 10 window glass

100 tons plaster of paris; grindstones

A constant supply of ladies' straw bonnets and hats, by the case

A quantity of bird's eye and curled maple boards, &c. &c. &c.

September 15

A Lad.
OF good character and stability will meet with a situation at the subscriber's shoe and hat store.
S. D. HARPER.
September 15

Swedes' Bar Iron.
THREE hundred and twenty-five tons Swedes' Bar Iron, well assorted, Just received per ship Young Hero, from Gottenburg, for sale by
PHINEAS JANNEY.
8th mo 15

For Sale, Freight or Charter.
The staunch new schr WANDE-
REER, burthen about 300 bbls—now lying at Ramsay's wharf. For particulars, apply to the master on board.
September 15

For Freight.
To a port in the West Indies or south of Europe.
The firm new brig PLANTER, capt Bly, burthen 1000 bbls. Apply to
T. H. HOWLAND,
Who has for sale, on board said vessel, 130 tons plaster
9th mo 15

For Boston and Lubec.
The schr THOMAS, capt Thomas, will sail in a few days, and take 500 bbls freight on moderate terms. Apply to
LAWRASON & FOWLE,
Who have for sale, rec'd per schr Liberty, 50 bbls mackerel, in whole and halves
100 bundles sheathing paper
September 15

For New-York or Boston.
The schr LUCY ANN, captain Pittsury, an excellent vessel, carries about 600 bbls, and will take freight for either of the above ports. Apply to
LAWRASON & FOWLE,
Who have for sale said cargo of
65 tons plaster paris
300 grind stones
September 15

For the West-Indies,
or elsewhere.
The brig FRIENDSHIP, Thomas A. Manning, master, burthen about 900 barrels; she is a good vessel, sails well, and is now ready to take freight on very moderate terms. Apply to
JOHN H. LADD & Co.
Who have for sale on board said vessel, a few barrels Navy beef. Boxes excellent Codfish; brown soap, mahogany furniture, consisting of large and portable writing desks, and work tables—also a set of chairs and a few M. white pine boards.
September 8

For Boston.
The schr ELIZA ANN, captain Thorndike, is now loading, and will sail in 2 days; 300 bbls will be taken on freight, if offered immediately. Apply to
Aug 22 LAWRASON & FOWLE.

For Amsterdam.
The brig RESOLUTION, William Malcom, master, is an excellent vessel and will commence loading in two days. For freight of a few hogsheds, apply to A. C. Casanova, at
August 27 LAWRASON & FOWLE.

Liverpool Salt and Coals.
THE cargo of brig Nancy & Mary, J. Barneot master, from Liverpool, 4500 bushels coarse salt
300 do coal
The cargo of the ship Maria, Wm. Morrell master, of
3000 bushels coarse Liverpool salt
500 sacks
4500 bushels Cannel and Orrell coal
For Sale or Freight.

The brig NANCY & MARY, captain Barneot, burthen about 2700 barrels, a good vessel, and can be ready for a cargo in a few days.

Also for Freight.
The ship MARIA, Wm. Morrell master, burthen 3600 barrels or 500 hogsheds tobacco, in complete order for any voyage.

Also for Freight.
The brig VISITOR, captain Thomas, burthen about 2500 bbls, nearly a new vessel, and can be immediately ready for a cargo. Apply to
Sept 1 LAWRASON & FOWLE.

Carpenters Wanted.
The subscriber wants to employ 4 good House Carpenters. To such he will give good wages, if immediate application is made.
WILLIAM STEWART.
September 14

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE.
Masonic Hall Lottery.
11th day's drawing:
\$14349 first drawn, entitled to \$20,000
10156 a prize of 1000
2906 500
2729 100
5 of 50 and 89 of 25 dollars each.
*Sold at COHEN'S Office.
On WEDNESDAY the 30 inst.
The first drawn No will be entitled to \$25,000 DOLLARS!!!
The 50,000 & 5000 also still in the wheel.
Whole tickets \$25 00 Fifth 5
Halves 12 50 Eighth 3 12
Quarters 6 25 Tenth 2 50
To be had (warranted undrawn) at
COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
410 Market Street. Where MORE CAPITAL PRIZES have been obtained than at any other office in America.
Orders promptly attended to.
September 14

London Prints, Gingham, Canton Crape, &c.
A LOCKWOOD has just returned from London and Philadelphia, and is opening his Fall Goods, comprising a general assortment—which he offers for sale at his store on King-street, a few doors below Washington-street.
September 14

Wheat.
A FEW thousand bushels of good wheat are wanted immediately by
JOHN H. LADD & Co.
September 1

Corn.
A LIBERAL price will be paid for 7,000 bushels yellow corn on application to
JOHN H. LADD & Co.
September 2

New Cheese.
TWO thousand lbs. good Connecticut cheese in small casks. For sale by
MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR.
September 1

Wheat.
WE wish to purchase from 2 to 3000 bushels good WHEAT, for which a liberal price will be given.
Sept 11 LINDSAY & HILL.

Salt, Rum, &c.
450 SACKS Liverpool good alum salt
1500 bushels do do do do
100 sacks do fine do do do
80 puncheons 3d pf. fine flavored West India Rum
300 hhds 1st and 2d quality muscovado
300 bags prime green coffee
500 reams wrapping paper
600 lbs Spanish tinctant and Bengal indigo
5 pipes pure Holland gin
20 quarter casks sweet Malaga wine
40 casks London refined salt petre
4 bbls North Carolina honey
600 lbs beeswax
Gunpowder, imperial, young hyson and hyson tea; old Jamaica spirits and cognac brandy; old port and Madeira wine
Ground and race ginger; pepper; alum
Pimento; nutmegs; cloves; coppers
Best flour for family use—with a general assortment of GROCERIES—all of which are offered for sale on moderate terms, by
BRYAN HAMPSON & Co.
September 8

C. & I. P. Thompson
HAVE received per ships Ocean, from London, and America, from Liverpool, the following articles:
Extra Imperial Saxony cloths and cassimeres; fine and superfine do do
Double milled drabs
Blankets; flannels; bombazettes; furniture moreens
Tartan plaids; superfine and fine Kidderminster carpetings, new patterns
Mourning and fancy London prints
Rich oriental furniture chintz
6-4 super Carlisle gingham
Fancy and India book muslins
9-8 stout steamer cloth shirtings
Apron cloths; Manchester cords and velvetines—which with their former stock comprise a complete assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS
September 3

Notice.
ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the late concern of N. & R. Blacklock, are hereby requested to bring them to the subscriber for adjustment without delay, as the affairs of that firm must be settled within a limited time; and those indebted will please discharge their accounts as soon as possible, to
ROBERT S. BLACKLOCK;
Who continues the
Grocery Business,
at the same stand, in King-street, and invites the friends of the late firm to call on him for supplies as usual.
September 7

Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber about the 4th of August, Negro Woman LOUIZA—she is 25 years old, about 5 feet five inches high, and stout; has some of her front teeth out, and is apt to laugh when spoken to; she has a sister Marinda and a mother living in Georgetown, one above Semmes's tavern; and the other on Herring Hill, where she has been harbored for two weeks, and left there to come home, but has not done so. I expect she can be found in Georgetown or Alexandria, where she has many acquaintances. I will give the above reward if brought home, or lodged in jail so that I get her again.
ROBERT HARPER.
Prince George's to Maryland, September 8

C. Bennett.
HAS imported from London and Liverpool, and offers for sale,
Superfine cloths and cassimeres, extra Imperial Saxony's and Spanish Bombazettes and bombazeens
Scotch plinids; corded dimities
London Swansdowns and tollanettes
Furniture calicoes; mustard
Cheshire; double glosier, dolphin and pipe apple cheese
Yorkshire cloths and plains
Flannels, milled and single
Superfine ingrain carpeting, of superior quality and pattern
Best Bridport shad and herring twine
Shoe thread and book-binder's thread
Rose, dufil and point blankets
Irish linens; sheetings and long lawns
Cambric and jaconet muslins
Marseilles quiltings; a few sets stag battle die knives and forks, with dessert and carvers to match; Whitechapel needles in boxes sorted 1 to 11
September 5

Mill Irons.
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public at large, that they have commenced making MILL IRONS, at their old stand, Union-street, they are provided with every thing necessary to carry on the business with neatness and dispatch. Orders from different parts of the country will be attended to, and promptly executed, in workmanship equal to any in the States. They continue to carry on the blacksmith's business in all its various branches as usual.
RICHARD ROCK & Co.
August 8

Landing.
FROM on board the Norfolk packet and for sale, 12 hhds Antigua Rum—August 20
NEWTON KEENE.

Wheat.
A FEW thousand bushels of good wheat are wanted immediately by
JOHN H. LADD & Co.
September 1

Corn.
A LIBERAL price will be paid for 7,000 bushels yellow corn on application to
JOHN H. LADD & Co.
September 2

New Cheese.
TWO thousand lbs. good Connecticut cheese in small casks. For sale by
MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR.
September 1

Wheat.
WE wish to purchase from 2 to 3000 bushels good WHEAT, for which a liberal price will be given.
Sept 11 LINDSAY & HILL.

Salt, Rum, &c.
450 SACKS Liverpool good alum salt
1500 bushels do do do do
100 sacks do fine do do do
80 puncheons 3d pf. fine flavored West India Rum
300 hhds 1st and 2d quality muscovado
300 bags prime green coffee
500 reams wrapping paper
600 lbs Spanish tinctant and Bengal indigo
5 pipes pure Holland gin
20 quarter casks sweet Malaga wine
40 casks London refined salt petre
4 bbls North Carolina honey
600 lbs beeswax
Gunpowder, imperial, young hyson and hyson tea; old Jamaica spirits and cognac brandy; old port and Madeira wine
Ground and race ginger; pepper; alum
Pimento; nutmegs; cloves; coppers
Best flour for family use—with a general assortment of GROCERIES—all of which are offered for sale on moderate terms, by
BRYAN HAMPSON & Co.
September 8

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Extra Imperial Saxony cloths and cassimeres; fine and superfine do do
Double milled drabs
Blankets; flannels; bombazettes; furniture moreens
Tartan plaids; superfine and fine Kidderminster carpetings, new patterns
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Rich oriental furniture chintz
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Superfine ingrain carpeting, of superior quality and pattern
Best Bridport shad and herring twine
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RICHARD ROCK & Co.
August 8

French Language.
M. LANPHER.
INTENDS opening an Evening School on the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of teaching the rudiments of the French language. Applicants can leave their names at Doctor STRALEY'S shop. The following certificate is subjoined for their satisfaction:
TRANSLATION.
Having had the pleasure of a daily intercourse with Mr. Lanpher for several months past, we the undersigned certify, that from the profound knowledge he possesses of the French language, no person is more capable than he of teaching its rudiments and different idioms, (which constitute a part of it) and indeed the most correct pronunciation. We also have had an opportunity of conversing with several of the scholars of the same gentleman, who, without ever having been in France, speak good French.
(Signed) PAUL M. GEBERT, Doct. and Surg. EUGENE SHERIDAN.
Alexandria, June 24, 1818.
September 7

Gunston for Sale.
THIS elegant estate is situated on the Potomac, 16 miles below Alexandria—it is bounded on three sides by the Potomac and Potobick creek, and contains nearly 3,000 acres of land, level and fertile, to which are attached six shad and herring fisheries, two of which command the river channel. This land will be laid off in four tracts, so as to have one or more fisheries to each; these tracts will be again divided if requisite. This estate is level and beautifully situated, very fertile, and remarkably healthy. Pleasant acts with an effect equal to that of any part of Virginia or Pennsylvania. It has used 500 bushels in twelve months, and such is its beneficial operation, that were I to keep this land I should considerably increase the quantity. A manufacturing mill is distant about two miles, on a stream navigable for vessels carrying 1200 bushels of wheat, where the Baltimore and Dist. of Columbia prices are given for grain; being bounded on 3 sides by water, a small extent only of fence is necessary to inclose the whole: it would be admirably adapted to grazing. The improvements are a large and very substantial brick mansion, 40 by 70 feet, with every necessary out-house, three commodious barns, houses for Negroes, and fish houses at each of the fisheries. 120,000 bricks and 1000 bushels of lime are just burnt on the premises. There is a considerable extent of live fence, both useful and ornamental, two orchards of well selected apples and peach, besides an abundance of other choice fruit. More than 150 acres are in clover, 200 in corn, and land is in preparation for sowing 250 bushels of small grain. Any quantity of hay can be cut from the low grounds, some of which (and all might) have been reclaimed at a trifling expense. The river and creeks, abound with wild fowl, particularly canvas backs, the woods with deer and a variety of other game. Mules, cattle, highly improved sheep, farming utensils and household furniture can be had. The terms of sale will be accommodating. Property in any of the cities, negroes, bank stock, the warehouse of Dr. J. A. near the Ridge, will be taken in payment. Letters must be addressed to me at Potobick Church, Fairfax county, Virginia.
September 4 GEORGE MASON.

Notice.
PURSUANT to a decree of the Honorable Court of Charles County as a Court of Equity, I shall expose to public sale at Port-Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland, on Wednesday the 7th day of October next, all the real estate of which General John Mitchell died seized, lying in Duriham parish in said county, consisting of two tracts of land adjoining each other, called Holly-spring Resurveyed and Meek's Park; containing about 730 acres. This estate is situated contiguous to that of Colonel John Taylor's, near Maryland Point, and within two miles of the river Potomac, is considered one of the most healthy in that neighborhood; lies level, and the soil (a part of which is already strong), is thought to be susceptible of speedy improvement by the use of clover and plaster of paris. On this estate is a very considerable body of wood and timber, which if converted into money would probably pay the purchase money. The improvements are a two story dwelling with two rooms and a cellar passage on each floor, and a cellar under the whole, kitchen, Negro quarters, barn, and corn house, and an orchard of some of the choicest fruits.—A more particular description of it is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale. It will be sold either entire or in parcels for the accommodation of purchasers.—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to enter into bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in one, two and three years, with interest, payable annually from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the purchase money, and not before, a deed or deeds in due form will be made, conveying all the estate, right, title, interest and claim to the premises that the said John Mitchell, deceased, held in the same, which title is indisputable.
JOHN BARNES, Trustee.
September 7

Alexandria, August 4.
WAS committed to the jail of this Co. as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JOHN WEAKS, and says that he was born free in Prince George Co. Maryland, that his mother's name is Sally Green, who lives near the road leading from the Alexandria Ferry to the Eastern Branch bridge, adjoining one Hen. Thompson. He was committed to this jail on the 7th May last, and then called himself William Washington; but made his escape the 10th. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high; stout made. Says he is known to Mr. Daniel Moxley, and Henry Thompson, of Maryland. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.
ANDREW ROUNSAVELL, Jailor.
August 8

Valuable Estate for Sale.
UNDER the authority of a decree from the Equity Court of Prince George's county, the subscriber will on Wednesday the 25th day of September next, offer at public sale, at the house of J. A. Hardy, in Piscataway, a most valuable property; the Estate of George R. Leiper, Esq. deceased, so well known by the name of MONTPELIER—about 2 miles from Piscataway, 9 miles from Alexandria; and 16 from Washington city.
This farm, which contains rather more than 600 acres, is truly valuable. The soil is fertile and highly susceptible of improvement by the use of clover and plaster. The buildings are good and commodious, and the site of the Mansion, in beauty of perspective and salubrity of air, is excelled by few on Potomac river. To be enabled to appreciate fully the elegance of the situation and all the advantages which result to the possessor of this valuable estate, it is only necessary that it should be viewed, which may be done, by application to the subscriber, or Mr. Aquilla Baden, the present manager of the farm.
The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay one-third in ready money; and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with approved security; and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole purchase money with the interest thereon due; and not before, the trustee will execute to the purchaser a deed in the terms of the decree. The purchaser on complying with the terms of sale will have the liberty of seeding a crop of winter grain.
THOMAS MUNDELL, Trustee.
Oakland, near Piscataway, Sept 23
August 11

Public Sale.
The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the same day and place above mentioned, 125 acres of land (lying nearly square) adjoining the above farm. It has been enclosed five years, without being cultivated; has 8 or 10 acres well set in timothy, and upwards of 30 in good timber and wood of different kinds. The improvements are a 2 logged quarter and good barn. A part of the land has been well cultivated for the five years. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
HENRY D. HATTON,
Near Piscataway, Sept 23

SALES AT AUCTION.
By P. G. MARSTELLER.
THIS DAY, at 10 A. M. Will be sold at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water-streets, Superfine and fine broad cloths, Castimers, Calicoes, Cambric, lino, jaconet & book muslins, Dimities, Domestic cottons, Gingham, 6-4 cotton shawls, Silk and cotton hosiery, Madras handkerchiefs, &c. &c. 5 pipes cognac brandy, 1 pipe gin, 2 hhds West India rum, 20 boxes Philadelphia chocolate, 10 kegs cut nails, 50 boxes porter and ale, very choice; 2 cases, fine hats, 20 boxes mould candles, 5 cheap young hyson tea, 100 gin cases, 3000 lbs of bacon, Furniture, &c. &c.
ALSO, Will be sold at the Auction store corner of Prince and Water-streets, For account of those concerned, 280 bundles or 600 lbs seine and sail twine, damaged on board the ship Ocean, Captain Fowle.
P. G. MARSTELLER, Auc'r.
September 15

By JOHN JACKSON & Co.
On WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M. At the auction room, without reserve, the following goods just received from New-York:
2 bales super pelisse cloths, beautifully assorted
1 bale super broadcloths
2 second do
1 cassimeres and 1 bale sheetings
1 case Carlisle gingham
1 velvets and cords
3 domestics
2 Irish linens
1 pins
1 super checks and gingham
Together with a great variety of other goods, in lots to suit purchasers. Conditions liberal and at sale

Rum, Sugar, Coffee, &c.
THE subscriber has received and offers for sale,
9 puncheons Jamaica and Antigua rum
15 bbls M. F. do
6 hhds sugar, part of which is very fine
15 bags of Coffee
30 boxes mould candles
40 kegs of Garrett's, Hamilton's and Leeper's snuffs
30 boxes segars
12 kegs large twist tobacco, and 20 do small do Dunlap's & Barclay's manufactory
4 pipes of Tenerife and Sicily maderia wine
15 chests, half chests and boxes young hyson and imperial tea
150 reams of rapping paper
100 letter and common do
150 dozen bed cords and lines
ALSO, A large supply of Gibson's old whiskey for family use—Togethor with a choice assortment of retailing liquors; pepper in kegs; glauber salts in do; pimento; alum; coppers; nutmegs; ginger; madder; brimstone; soap, in boxes; demijohns

For Sale or Rent.
THAT valuable property called CON-
WAY'S WHARF, with the Ware-
houses thereon fronting on Union-street,
the warehouses will be rented separately
required. For terms apply to
W. H. HERBERT, Jr.
August 25

For Sale.
THE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
ABOUT eight miles from Martinsburg,
Berkley County, formerly occupied
by Minghinni, and now kept by Brown.
This estate consists of about
420 Acres of Land,
already in good cultivation, and susceptible
of high improvement. The springs are
much resorted to, and the boarding-house
establishment is extremely profitable.
The buildings have undergone considerable
repair.
As all those disposed to purchase will,
I presume, visit the property, further par-
ticulars are deemed unnecessary.
H. S. G. TUCKER.
Winchester, July 13

Public Sale.
UNDER the authority of a deed of trust
from James D. Patterson to me, I shall
at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, the 5th day of
September next, upon the premises, pro-
ceed to sell at public auction for cash, or
upon such credit as may then be agreed on,
a lot of ground, with the buildings
thereon erected, situate on the west
side of West-street, and north side
of King-st. in the town of Alexan-
dria, and described in the said deed as fol-
lows: beginning at a point where the north
line of King-street intersects the west line
of West-street, and extending westwardly
with the line of King-street 100 feet
north and parallel with King-street 100 feet
to a 10 foot alley; thence east and parallel
to King-street 19 feet to West-street;
thence south with West-street 100 feet to
the beginning—subject to a ground rent of
57 dollars, payable on the 15th day of Oc-
tober, in each and every year forever.
J. D. SIMMS, Trustee.
The sale of the above
property is postponed till Thursday the
24th inst. September 5

For Sale.
A TRACT OF LAND in the county of
Fairfax, between the Little River
Turnpike Road and that from Leesburg to
Georgetown, called SLEBY, containing
from 5 to 600 acres, situated in the neigh-
borhood of Alexandria, Georgetown, and
city of Washington. The land is in good
order, with sufficient buildings for the pur-
poses of farming, well watered, wooded,
and adapted to plaster. As it is presumed
that persons disposed to purchase will view
the premises, further description is unne-
cessary.
Terms of sale liberal, and will be made
known on application to John A. and Bush-
rod C. Washington, near Charlestown, Jef-
ferson county, Virginia, or
NOBLET HERBERT,
Alexandria, D. C.
July 18

Lexington for Sale.
THIS estate, containing two thousand
three hundred and fifty acres, more or
less, being one half of the well known tract
of land commonly called "Mason's Neck,"
situated on the Potomac, in the county of
Fairfax, Virginia, is now offered for sale.
About two-thirds of it is covered with an
uncommon heavy growth of white and bl'k
oak, hickory, pine, poplar, &c. near the wa-
ter's edge, whence it may be transported to
the markets of the district of Columbia,
(a distance of 20 miles only) where timber
and fuel are always in demand, and with-
out the expense and risk encountered in
conveying those articles from situations fur-
ther down the river; the remainder is in
cultivation, and furnished with every ne-
cessary building for that purpose; together
with orchards and a blacksmith's shop. The
of, or improvements are a spacious
and elegant dwelling-house, kitchen,
barn, dairy, smoke-house, office, ice-
house, a well of excellent water,
and a falling garden, of the most tasteful
and costly design, filled with the rarest and
most beautiful shrubbery and flowers, ex-
otic and indigenous, all situated on an emi-
nence, commanding a view of the rest of
the tract, which extends in an uninter-
rupted plain from the foot of the eminence to
the Potomac and Occoquan, by which it is
so far bounded as to render the expense of
enclosing it comparatively nothing. The
prospect, moreover, of the surrounding
country, diversified in every direction by
sheets of water, is really beautiful beyond
description. There are likewise attached
to this estate four valuable
Shad & Herring Fisheries:
however, the subscriber intends to reserve
one of them and a few acres of land. The
woods abound with deer in such numbers,
that with a little care a gentleman might
command a constant supply of venison for
his table; and besides the large streams a-
bove-mentioned, the various creeks and in-
lets that every where intersect the land are
covered in the proper season with wild fowl
of every description known in our waters.
When to all these advantages is added the
great natural fertility of the land, which is
not exceeded perhaps in the western coun-
try, its adaptation to improvement by the use
of plaster, which has been proved by ex-
periment, its vicinity to society, to market,
to two manufacturing grist-mills, to which
the distance of conveyance by land and wa-
ter is not more than 5 or 6 miles, it may
with truth be pronounced the most valuable
estate of the same extent, in the whole
range of country watered by the Potomac.
It will be sold entire or divided to suit pur-
chases.
The terms of sale will be one-third of the
purchase money in hand, the remaining 2-
3ds in two equal annual payments, with in-
terest from the day of sale, secured by
deed of trust on the land—which will be
shown in my absence to any person dis-
posed to purchase, by Mr. William Allison or
Mr. Weston, residing on the premises.
August 31 WILLIAM MASON.

Land for Sale.
I WILL sell from 150 to 300 acres of land,
part of the farm on which I live. On
said land there is a log house, with two
rooms on a floor, a meat house, with sev-
eral other small buildings, an excellent ap-
ple orchard, peaches, pears, quinces, dam-
sons, &c.
DANIEL DULANY.
August 24

For Sale.
UNDER an act of the Legislature of Vir-
ginia, passed on the 21st day of Feb-
ruary, 1816, all that part of a tract of land
lying in the county of Fairfax, and com-
monly called Retirement, to which the wi-
dow and heirs of the late Walter D. Brooke
are entitled; as well their interest in that
part which has been allotted to Ann Brooke
for her dower, as that part of which the
said widow and heirs are now in possession.
The sale will be made at public auction on
the premises near where the stage road
crosses Dogues Run, on Thursday the 17th
of September next, if fair, if not the next
fair day. The terms are one half cash,
the balance on a credit of twelve months.
WILLIAM H. FOOTE.
BENJAMIN M. BROOKE, Comrs.
August 7

Woodberry's Hope.
lying on Potomac River, containing about
380 acres, having wood enough on it to pay
for it. The soil is of an excellent quality.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
T. H. REEDER.
Charles co. Md. August 5

Exchange & Broker's Office.
Georgetown, District of Columbia.
ROMULUS RIGGS.
AT his office, next door below Craw-
ford's tavern, Bridge-st. Georgetown,
will exchange all kinds of Bank Notes on
the most reasonable terms. All persons
who may have notes on the banks of North
Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia,
would do well to call on him, as he is
largely in the purchase of that kind of mo-
ney, and will take it on the most reasona-
ble terms. Persons travelling to the West-
ern Country may at all times get the Bank
Notes of the Western Banks at a fair dis-
count, by calling at his Office. For the in-
formation of all persons throughout the U.
States, R. Riggs makes it known, that all
of the Banks of the District of Columbia
pay their notes on demand in specie; and
it would be much to the advantage of the
merchants, and trading to the South and
West, to encourage the circulation of the
Notes of the Banks of Georgetown, Wash-
ington and Alexandria, as it will at all
times answer for remittances to the large
commercial and Atlantic towns;—all per-
sons emigrating or travelling to the west-
ward should be very particular and take
the Notes of the Banks of the District of
Columbia, as they will find them the most
current, there being no counterfeits on the
District Banks. The Merchants' Bank of
Alexandria has long since failed—all per-
sons should be on their guard, as they will
be imposed on.
August 18

50 Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber on Satur-
day night the 27th ult. a Negro man
by the name of JACOB THOMSON, aged 22
or 23, nearly 6 feet high, very black, and
rather a down look when spoken to—he is
very apt to put one hand up to his chin
when answering questions. He is a very
submissive orderly fellow—His clothing
that can be recollected consisted of a blue
second cloth coat with yellow buttons,
nearly new; Russia sheeting shirts and
trousers, and a variety of other clothing
not recollected. I fully expect he must
have from 150 to 300 dollars with him in
money—and very little doubt but he had
furnished himself with free papers. Who-
ever takes up the said fellow, secures him
in jail, and retains all moneys and papers
he may have on him, shall be entitled to the
money found on him, and the above re-
ward if taken out of the District, or twenty
dollars if taken within the District of
Columbia.
JAMES BLOXHAM.
July 20

For Sale.
A valuable Farm in Jefferson county, Vir-
ginia.
BY virtue of a decree of the superior
court of chancery for the Rich-mond
district in Virginia, in a suit wherein the
executors of General George Washing-
ton were plaintiffs, and Gerard Alexan-
der, Thomas L. Alexander, (by Ludwell
Lee, his appointed guardian in his case)
Ludwell Lee, Richard H. L. Washington,
John A. Washington, Bushrod C.
Washington and Mary Lee Washington,
defendants—will be exposed to sale to
the highest bidder, for ready money, on
the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th
day of September next, all that tract or
parcel of Land, lying in "Jefferson coun-
ty, Virginia, on Balls Blk, commonly called
Rockhall, containing 540 acres, now
in the occupation of John Sanders.
The above tract of land lies a-
bout 16 miles from Winchester,
and about 6 miles from Charlestown,
and on the main road lead-
ing from Winchester to Baltimore, city
of Washington, and Alexandria. It is
well adapted to plaster and clover, and
is in quality little inferior, if at all, to
that of any farm in that rich valley. The
improvements on it are a large two-story
frame dwelling house, barn and other ne-
cessary out-houses. The water is lime-
stone and of excellent quality.
Any person wishing to view the pre-
mises will be shown them upon application
to John A. Washington or Bushrod C.
Washington, living near the land.
Alfred A. Powell,
Henry St. George Tucker,
Robert Worthington,
William Tate,
Counsellors.

Charles County Court.
March Term, 1818.
BILL IN CHANCERY.
Robert Perry
versus
James B. Dunnington, Robert Dunning-
ton, Francis Taylor and Elizabeth B.
his wife, James Bloxham and Catharine
his wife, William Simmons and Esther
his wife, heirs of William Dunnington.

THE Complainant alleged in his bill
that the Respondents have in pos-
session the real estate of their deceased
father Wm. Dunnington, whose personal
estate was not sufficient for the payment
of his debts. Wm. Dunnington's estate
is indebted to the complainant in a large
sum of money. The object of the bill is
to procure a decree for the sale of the
land, for the payment of the debts re-
maining unpaid by the personal estate.
Some of the heirs of Wm. Dunnington
are non-residents.—It is thereupon, at
motion of the Complainant, ordered that
he cause a copy of this order to be in-
serted in the Alexandria Gazette for the
space of three months, to the intent that
the absent defendants may have notice of
this application, and of the subject and
object of the bill, and may be warned to
appear in this court in person or by a so-
licitor, to shew cause, if any there be,
wherefore a decree should not pass as
prayed. Teste,
JOHN BARNES, Clk.
June 27

Charles County Court.
March Term, 1818.
ON application to Charles county court
by petition in writing of John Smith,
of Charles county, for the benefit of the
act of assembly for the relief of sundry
insolvent debtors, passed at November
session 1805, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms mentioned therein;
a schedule of his property and a list of
his creditors on oath, so far as he can as-
certain them, being annexed to his peti-
tion, and the court being satisfied by com-
petent testimony that the said John Smith
has resided two years immediately prece-
ding the time of his application, to the
state of Maryland, and being also satis-
fied that the said John Smith is in actual
confinement for debt, and the said John
Smith having entered into bond with suf-
ficient security for his personal appear-
ance in Charles county court, to answer
such allegations as his creditors may
make against him.—It is therefore ordered
and adjudged that the said John Smith
be discharged from imprisonment; and
that by causing a copy of this order to
be inserted in some one of the newspa-
pers edited in the District of Columbia,
once a week for two months successively
before the third Monday of August next,
he give notice to his creditors to appear
before the said Court, at Charlestown, in
said county, on the said third Monday of
August next, for the purpose of recom-
mending a trustee for their benefit, and
to shew cause why the said John Smith
should not have the benefit of the several
insolvent laws as prayed. Given under
my hand this 20th day of June 1818.
Teste, JOHN BARNES, Clk.

New Publications.
JUST Received and for sale by the
subscribers,
Capt. Tuckey's Narrative of an
Expedition to explore the River Zaire,
usually called the Congo, in South-
ern Africa, in 1816, to which are ad-
ded the Journal of Professor Smith,
and some general observations on its
Inhabitants, published by Permission
of the Lords of the admiralty.
The possibility of approaching the
North Pole asserted by the Hon. D.
Barrington, with an appendix con-
taining Papers on the same Subject,
and on a Northwest Passage, by Col.
Beauly, F. R. S. Illustrated with a
Map of the North Pole, according to
the latest Discoveries.
Hobhouse's Historical Illustrations
of the fourth Canto of Childe Harold,
containing Dissertations on the Ruins
of Rome, and an Essay on Italian Li-
terature.
Joyce's Dialogues in Chemistry for
the amusement and Instruction of
young people, 2 vols.
The Brownie of Bodsbeck and other
Tales, by James Hogg, Author of
Queen's Wake, &c.
Marriage, a novel.
The Bachelor and the Married
Man, do.
Foliage, a Poem, by Leigh Hunt.
The Fudge Family in Paris.
Zuma, or the Tree of Health, and
other Tales, by Mad. de Genlis.
A Help to the profitable Reading
of the Holy Scriptures, by the Rev.
Edward Bickersteth.
The Testimony of Natural Theo-
logy to Christianity, by Dr. Gisborne.
The Life of Mrs. Isabella Graham.
Mrs. Martha Ramsay.
Rev. Dr. Buchanan.
Dr. Watson, Bishop of
Landaff.
Ellis's Account of Lord Amherst's
Embassy to China.
Rambles in Italy, by an American.
Rob Roy Mc Gregor, or Auld
Lang Syne, a Musical Drama.
Every new publication as soon
as it can arrive, may be had of
JAS. KENNEDY & SON.
September 9

Orphans' Court.
Alexandria county, } 1818
September Term,
ORDERED, That the adminis-
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fit of his country; whose wonderful
and honorable success, was the plain
result of wisdom in design, and val-
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appalled, nor defeat depressed; who,
persevering in the justice of his cause,
wooded Victory till he won her: who
covetted no reward but the well ear-
ned approbation of those whose interest
he lived to promote; who renounced
all public honors, when they ceased to
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to the people, whose gratitude con-
ferred them: who superior to all Mon-
archs, was content to be called the
American Citizen. His career of glo-
ry through life was unstained by
crime; and his death was felt as a
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munity, whose political existence was
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THE FAREWELL ADDRESS of Gen-
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the Address shall be printed on paper
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splendid edition of the Declaration of
Independence now engraving, & shall
in all respects be a companion worthy
that great State paper.
As errors are known from various
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important writings, the publishers feel
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selves, but to satisfy the public, of the
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Mr. GEORGE BRIDPORT will com-
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Surrender of the British Army at
York-town, October 19, 1781.
The Address itself shall be printed
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ate character, designed for this pur-
pose by Mr. Fairman, and to be cut
and cast by our best artists. No more
of the type shall be cast than will be
necessary to execute this Address; &
when it shall be completed, the type
and the matrices in which it was cast
shall be utterly destroyed; so that no
other work shall ever be executed by
the same letter which shall have print-
ed the "FAREWELL ADDRESS" of
him who lived and died first in War;
first in Peace, and first in the hearts of
his Countrymen.
The paper, of the first quality, 36
by 26 inches, will be made by Mr.
Ames. The ink shall be carefully
prepared, and of the best materials.
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The ornamental writing will be de-
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design and vignette, will be engrav-
ed by G. FAIRMAN: and the Typo-
graphical part executed by John Binns.
They will take especial care of the ex-
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